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ABSTRACT

Guidelines for choosing a college are directed to high school students, and specifically students in Montgomery County, Maryland public schools. After briefly describing what is offered by two-year and four-year colleges, information is provided on what college admissions committees look for in making admissions decisions, such as class rank. The following criteria for choosing a college are identified: admission requirements, class size, costs, program offerings, quotas, college size, special needs, location, sponsorship, academic atmosphere, grading policies, handling student problems, prestige, social structure, and type of student body. Seven types of admissions programs are explained, such as early decision and midyear admission. Also considered are sources of information for students and nine myths. Six tests college-bound students may need to take are briefly described, and tips are offered on how students can market themselves to colleges. Appendices include: a list of steps students should pursue in college planning for grades 9, 10, 11, and 12; a glossary; information on student financial aid and college expenses; a selected list of colleges classified as "most competitive," "highly competitive," and "very competitive"; a list of predominantly black colleges by state; and a list of colleges that participated in the spring 1985, Montgomery County College Fair.
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Going to College....



How to do it

1986
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Going to College . . .

How to do it

Introduction

This guide is directed to Montgomery County Public Schools students who are considering further education after high school. The choice of a college may be simple for one student. He or she knows precisely where he or she wants to go and that he or she has the qualifications to get there. Most important, he or she knows how to make it happen.

For another student the process may be baffling, complicated, and full of pitfalls. Such a student in particular will find this guide helpful and illuminating.

If you wish to use the ideas and facts presented here to best advantage, you need to remember that the choice of a college calls for a decision that only you can make. It may, in fact, be one of the most significant decisions that you have so far been called upon to make.

A few hints are offered about how to make an important decision. First, know yourself well. This means knowing your strengths and weaknesses, your likes and dislikes, and your hopes and fears. Understand and accept the evidence of your academic record and the significance of your test scores. If you are to choose well, you must really know and accept the person who is doing the choosing, namely, yourself.

This guide offers you many ways of increasing your knowledge about college planning. Accept the need to inform yourself. Be willing to invest some time in researching colleges.

Make good use of all materials and human resources available to you. Parents, teachers, and especially counselors can help you discover what you need to know. You and your future are worth the time it takes to do the job well. Remember, as you consider various colleges, that there is no "best" college. There are only "right" colleges, often several of them, for the "right" students. Your task is to discover and choose the college that is "right" for you. This booklet will help you in your effort. Good luck!

Types of colleges

TWO-YEAR COLLEGE PROGRAMS

Two-year colleges play an increasingly important role in American higher education. Many of these colleges are open to virtually all comers, while others have stricter admissions standards.

Two-year college programs provide students with several options. Some students take the opportunity to earn an Associate of Arts degree and then transfer to a four-year college or university. Others prefer to complete a program that enables them to enter the job market as a skilled person.

For some students a two-year college program is an excellent transition between high school and entry into a four-year college or university.

Most two-year college emphasize guidance and testing to help students make appropriate choices. Moreover, many of these colleges have placement offices where students can meet with prospective employers.

Most two-year colleges serve students who commute. However, some such colleges provide for residential students.

Two-year colleges, with their varied program offerings and usually reasonable tuition, are a useful alternative for some students.



FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

There are more than 2,000 colleges and universities offering the bachelor's (four-year) degree. These schools vary in admission requirements, size, locale, support, and cost.

Four-year colleges are provided for students who are seeking academic preparation in professional and preprofessional programs.

Most four-year colleges have guidance, testing, and placement services available to help students make appropriate choices. The placement office encourages students to meet with prospective employers.

Most four-year colleges provide dormitories for residential students. There are, however, provisions made for commuting students.

Most students need a four-year college education if they are to fulfill their career expectations.

Four-year colleges may be called universities if, in addition to the undergraduate degree, they offer graduate degrees.

What the colleges look for

It helps to know something about how admissions works. Many colleges have more applicants than they have space for, and thus the admissions committee must come up with the "right" freshman class.

All relevant data about your grades, courses taken, test scores, letters of recommendation, and interviewer remarks, are kept in a folder with your application. The folder is read by members of the admissions committee. They are looking for students who will perform well at their school.

Schools have different admissions criteria. Probably no single factor will determine your acceptance or rejection. Generally, admissions people are interested in students with strong academic records, good test scores, and favorable recommendations. Large colleges, particularly state schools, may look only at your grades and test scores. The great majority of colleges, however, are interested in more than just the academic record. They want to know your interests, your accomplishments, and your future goals.

What your teacher may say about you may be more revealing than a grade-point average. Poor grades and weak course selections, however, will not impress an admissions officer, even if you are editor of the yearbook, president of the student government, and captain of the basketball team.

It is important to take challenging courses and work hard. The level of course work will vary from student to student. The student aspiring for admissions to one of the more selective colleges should take the most demanding courses offered by the school and maintain a high scholastic average.

College admissions people take great interest in your class rank. Presently, Montgomery County class rank is computed after the junior year and revised after the first semester of the senior year. The grade-point average is computed by giving quality points to each credit earned in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh grades: normally 4 points for an A, 3 for a B, 2 for a C, 1 for a D, and 0 for an E, but an A in an honors course will earn 6 points and a B in an honors course will earn 5. This computation is simply the number of quality or grade points divided by the number of earned credits, plus the number of courses attempted but failed.

Your grade-point average is then compared to the grade-point average of other students in your class. You are given both a decile rank (first, second, tenth, etc.) and an exact class rank; for example, a student in a class of 300 with a grade-point average of 3.1 might be told he/she was in the fourth decile (fourth tenth or top two-fifths) and ranked 101/300.

You should realize that the University of Maryland and several other colleges will revise your GPA by computing only those grades earned in academic courses.

Remember that colleges pay at least as much attention to the difficulty of the subjects you take as they do to the grades you earn.

Do not be terribly dismayed if you started high school with poor grades or overconfident if you did well in the first year or two. Many colleges will place great emphasis on your achievement in junior and senior years.

Good grades alone, however, won't always get you in. Your test scores, recommendations, and essays will either enhance your chances of being admitted or raise serious doubts about your being admitted.

It is important to take the time to package yourself. What you submit becomes a part of the admissions folder and is an exercise that should be done carefully. If colleges ask you to submit essays, you can be sure that they read them.

Remember, the admissions committee's charge is to come up with an interesting freshman class. The committee will be looking for the student who will be able to succeed academically and also contribute something to the life of the school.

Sample high school records follow:

Study the sample high school records below. Based on these records, which student appears to have the best grade point average?

Which student seems to be the strongest candidate for a very competitive college? Why?

Compare the transcripts of the four students. How do you think the college would rank them? Why?

Student A

SUBJECT	TEACHER	No. of Wks.	Total Hrs.	M U A N R I
Grade 9				
Lab Science A (H)		A	5	
Lab Science B (H)		A	5	
Intro. H.S. English (H)		A	5	
Lang. Writ. Workshop (H)		A	5	
U.S. History I (H)		A	5	
NSL Govt. (H)		A	5	
Algebra I A		B	5	
Algebra I B		B	5	
Fund. of Art A		A	5	
Fund. of Art B		A	5	
Phys. Ed. A		A	5	
Phys. Ed. B		A	5	
Chorus A		A	5	
Chorus B		A	5	
Grade 10				
Oral Comm.		A	5	
Narr. Drama I (H)		A	5	
U.S. History II (H)		A	5	
Cont. Issues (H)		B	5	
Geometry A		B	5	
Geometry B		B	5	
Calculus A		A	5	
Calculus B		A	5	
Gourmet Foods		A	5	
Phys. Ed.		A	5	
Grade 11				
Essay Lyr. I (H)		B	5	
Lang. Writ. Workshop (H)		A	5	
Psychology		A	5	
Drama		A	5	
Child Develop. A		A	5	
Child Develop. B		A	5	
Typing A		A	5	
Typing B		A	5	
Sociology		A	5	
Earth Science A		A	5	
Earth Science B		A	5	
Grade 12				
Narr. Drama II (H)		B	5	
Essay Lyr. II (H)		A	5	
Theater I		A	5	
Typing II A		A	5	
Typing II B		A	5	
Studio Art A		A	5	
Studio Art B		A	5	
Wood I A		A	5	
Wood I B		A	5	
Intro. to Computers		A	5	
Phys. Ed. A		A	5	
Phys. Ed. B		A	5	

Student C

SUBJECT	TEACHER	No. of Wks.	Total Hrs.	M U A N R I
Grade 9				
Intro. to H.S. English (H)		A	5	
Lang. Writ. Workshop (H)		B	5	
U.S. History		B	5	
NSL Govt.		B	5	
Algebra I A		B	5	
Algebra I B		A	5	
Lab Science A (H)		B	5	
Lab Science B (H)		B	5	
French I A		A	5	
French I B		A	5	
Phys. Ed. A		A	5	
Phys. Ed. B		B	5	
Grade 10				
Oral Comm.		B	5	
Narr. Drama I (H)		B	5	
U.S. History II		B	5	
Cont. Issues		B	5	
Geometry A		A	5	
Geometry B		B	5	
Biology A (H)		A	5	
Biology B (H)		A	5	
French II A		A	5	
French II B		A	5	
Chorus A		A	5	
Chorus B		B	5	
Grade 11				
Essay Lyr. I (H)		A	5	
Lang. Writ. Workshop (H)		B	5	
Mod. World History A		B	5	
Mod. World History B		B	5	
Algebra II A		B	5	
Algebra II B		B	5	
Chemistry A (H)		B	5	
Chemistry B (H)		A	5	
French III A		A	5	
French III B		A	5	
Latin A		A	5	
Latin B		B	5	
Phys. Ed.		A	5	
Narr. Drama II (H)		B	5	
Grade 12				
Essay Lyr. II (H)		B	5	
European Hist. A		A	5	
European Hist. B		B	5	
Trig.		A	5	
Adv. Algebra		B	5	
Physics I A (H)		B	5	
Physics I B (H)		B	5	
A.P. Biology A (H)		B	5	
A.P. Biology B (H)		A	5	
French IV A		B	5	
French IV B		A	5	

Student B

SUBJECT	TEACHER	No. of Wks.	Total Hrs.	M U A N R I
Grade 9				
Intro. to H.S. English		B	5	
Lang. Writ. Workshop		C	5	
U.S. History		C	5	
NSL Govt.		C	5	
Lab Science A		D	5	
Lab Science B		D	5	
Algebra I A		C	5	
Algebra I B		C	5	
Wood I A		C	5	
Wood I B		C	5	
Phys. Ed. A		C	5	
Phys. Ed. B		D	5	
Grade 10				
Oral Comm.		C	5	
Narr. Drama I		C	5	
U.S. History II		D	5	
Cont. Issues		C	5	
Biology A		C	5	
Biology B		C	5	
Geometry A		C	5	
Geometry B		C	5	
Phys. Ed. A		B	5	
Phys. Ed. B		B	5	
French I A		B	5	
French I B		C	5	
Grade 11				
Essay Lyr. I		C	5	
Lang. Writ. Workshop		D	5	
Algebra II A		C	5	
Algebra II B		C	5	
Chemistry A		D	5	
Chemistry B		D	5	
POTC A		C	5	
POTC B		D	5	
Human Behavior		C	5	
Typing		C	5	
Phys. Ed. A		B	5	
Phys. Ed. B		A	5	
Grade 12				
Narr. Drama II		C	5	
Essay Lyr. II		C	5	
Trig.		C	5	
Adv. Algebra		C	5	
Modern World Hist. A		B	5	
Modern World Hist. B		C	5	
Economics		C	5	
Gourmet Foods		B	5	
Earth Science A		C	5	
Earth Science B		D	5	

Student D

SUBJECT	TEACHER	No. of Wks.	Total Hrs.	M U A N R I
Grade 9				
Intro. H.S. English		D	5	
Lang. Writing		D	5	
NSL Govt.		C	5	
U.S. History I		D	5	
Algebra I A		D	5	
Algebra I B		D	5	
Lab Science A		E	0	
Lab Science B		E	0	
Spanish I A		D	5	
Spanish I B		E	0	
Phys. Ed. A		A	5	
Phys. Ed. B		B	5	
Grade 10				
Oral Comm.		D	5	
Narr. Drama		C	5	
U.S. History II		B	5	
Cont. Issues		C	5	
Geometry A		C	5	
Geometry B		C	5	
Biology A		B	5	
Biology B		B	5	
Woodworking I A		B	5	
Woodworking I B		A	5	
Spanish II A		C	5	
Spanish II B		B	5	
Summer School				
Algebra I A				A 0
Algebra I B				A 0
Grade 11				
Essay Lyr. I				B 5
Lang. Writ. Workshop II				A 5
Algebra II A				A 5
Algebra II B				B 5
Chemistry A				B 5
Chemistry B				B 5
Spanish II A				B 5
Spanish II B				B 5
Phys. Ed. A				A 5
Oral Ed.				A 5
Mod. World History A				B 5
Mod. World History B				A 5
Grade 12				
Narr. Drama II				A 5
Essay Lyr. II				A 5
Trig.				B 5
Adv. Algebra				A 5
A.P. European Hist. A				A 5
A.P. European Hist. B				A 5
Spanish III A				B 5
Spanish III B				A 5
Biology II A				A 5
Biology II B				A 5
Photo A				A 5
Typing I A				B 5

What the student needs to look for

CHOOSING THE "RIGHT COLLEGE"

Choosing the "right" college can be a long and tedious undertaking. Such activities as filling out applications, filing for financial aid, interviewing, visiting colleges, and then waiting, all these take their toll.

No two of you look for the same things in a college/university. Therefore, you need to determine what's important to you on choosing a college. The following list includes some valuable criteria for you to consider:

Admission requirements

What emphasis is placed on high school class rank, grades, and test scores? What tests are required (SAT, ACT, Achievements)? What importance is placed on other factors?

Class size

Some lecture classes may run between 100 and 500 students. Class sizes vary widely from college to college and from course to course within a college.

Costs

College costs include tuition, room and board, books, and miscellaneous fees. Boarding students should consider travel from and to home; commuters should consider auto expenses and parking fees. Pertinent questions: How available is financial aid? Are scholarships available?

Program offerings

Major fields, minor fields, type of programing (required courses and electives available), consortium program options, foreign study options, co-op options (with industry), evening courses, Saturday courses, and summer courses.

Quotas

Are there in-state and/or out-of-state quotas? Are allotments set aside for specific religious or economic groups?

Size of college

Colleges range in size from under 1,000 to over 40,000 students. Size has a large impact upon campus life and academic programs.

Special needs

Students who have learning disabilities or handicaps should check with their counselor about the services available at various colleges. There are many books and pamphlets about this subject.



Location

Pertinent considerations include distance from home, climate, proximity to metropolitan areas, accessibility to transportation.



Sponsorship

Many colleges are financed and regulated by states or municipalities. Many others draw support from church groups. Still other independent schools rely strictly on their own financial resources. A college's financial structure has an impact on tuition and other charges.



Academic atmosphere

Intensity of academic pressure and competition vary widely among colleges and sometimes among departments at the same college.



Grading policies

Most colleges use letter grades. A few use ungraded descriptive evaluations. Pass-fail options are sometimes available.



Handling student problems

Students may seek a variety of services—health care; academic, psychological or career counseling; tutorial assistance; job placement



Prestige of college

Colleges may be well known for one or more of the following: general academic excellence, certain graduate or professional programs, athletic teams, social milieu, success of graduates in professions and business world.



Social structure

Most colleges are coed; a few are single sex. Some colleges offer such features as fraternities and sororities and/or coed dormitories. Rules governing campus life vary from college to college.

Type of student body

Do most students come from similar religious, racial, and economic backgrounds?

For those students with learning disabilities or handicaps, check with your guidance counselor regarding postsecondary educational opportunities. There are numerous pamphlets and books available on this subject.

ADMISSIONS PROGRAMS

There are several varieties of admissions programs used in colleges and universities. Although these programs differ widely in specifics, all of them demand that the student do considerable planning well before the senior year.

Types of admissions programs are the following:

- **Early Decision** — a plan in which students apply in November or December and learn of the decision on their application during December or January. This plan is suggested only for students who are academically strong and know where they want to attend college. Early decision students who are accepted are often **required to withdraw their application** to other colleges and agree to matriculate at the college that accepts them. Students should **not** apply to more than **one** early decision program.
- **Early Action** — differs from early decision in that students are not required to accept admission or withdraw other applications if accepted. Students may apply to more than one early action program.
- **Early Notification** — a program in which applicants must file their papers by December 1 in order to receive an admission decision by February 1.
- **Rolling Admissions** — a program in which admissions applications are evaluated upon receipt and applicants are notified of the decision soon.
- **Early Admission** — a program in which a college accepts high school students to enroll before they graduate from high school. Admissions standards are more stringent for early admissions.
- **Open Admissions** — a policy adopted by a number of institutions—mostly public—which allows virtually all applicants to be accepted.
- **Midyear Admission** — an option some colleges are now offering to certain candidates, allowing them to start classes in the second semester rather than in the fall.

Many colleges employ more than one of the admissions programs described above.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Talk with your high school counselor. Your counselor has special skills and knowledge to assist you with your college information gathering and decision making.

Check with teachers, family, friends, and especially those who have recently gone to college.

Visit your high school career center. There you will find many helpful publications. There are a number of commercially produced college handbooks offering descriptions and basic information about most colleges and universities. You will find some of these publications listed in the Bibliography at the end of this book. A number of the college handbooks group colleges according to degree of admissions competitiveness. It is not a rating of the colleges but rather an attempt to describe the school's admissions policy. See Appendix D for a listing of such schools taken from the Barron's publication. The career information assistant in your high school can help you locate college information and show you the printed and video material from the colleges.

Write to the colleges for information about their offerings. If you want information about a specific program or department, be sure to indicate this.

Attend the May NACAC/MCPS College Fair . . . and bring your parents. You can talk with **many** college representatives about their schools.

Travel to college campuses. The campus visit will help you to know if the school is right for you and if you are right for the school.

Take advantage of the visits by college representatives to your school.

MYTHS AND PITFALLS

The most expensive and prestigious colleges are the best.



No school is the best for everyone. Some small and/or public colleges have programs that are as good as or better than those in more prestigious private colleges and at less expense. Students should choose a college/university based on their aptitude, needs, and interests and not just on the **NAME**.

A student whose parents make average to above-average salaries should not apply for financial aid.



The possibilities for financial aid will vary according to the college that a student chooses to attend. A student could very well receive financial aid at a high-priced college, while being denied the same at a less costly one.

Don't seek advice from your guidance counselor.



One of the most knowledgeable people in college admissions is right in your own school. Set up an appointment for your parents and yourself with your counselor.

Consider the local college only if you can't get into any "better" college/university.



Local colleges have excellent programs and offer a quality education that is often comparable to that available in most colleges outside of our metropolitan area.

The college admissions decision-making process should be left solely up to the student.



This is a joint process which should include input from both the parent(s) and the student. With the myriad of tasks involved in the selection process, there is plenty for both parent and student to do without one being totally dependent on the other.

SAT scores are the only basis for college selection.



Most college admissions committees look at a number of different criteria (grades, class rank, test scores, extracurricular activities, and recommendations) when making selections. It is important that you try to do your very best in all of the areas.

Wait for the last minute to make college plans.



The entire college admissions process is a long one. Many months of planning and research must take place before the actual application is submitted. Give yourself plenty of time to make the "proper" decision. This decision should be based on your aptitude, needs, and interests. Remember, what is a "proper" decision for you may not be the right one for your friend and vice versa.

Choose an institution solely on the basis of academics.



Much of your time will be spent in activities other than study. For many of you, college will be your home for nine months each year.

Don't worry about your senior year grades; your junior grades will get you admitted.



Since your class rank and grade-point average will be revised after the first semester of grade 12, your senior year is of great importance. **SENIOR SLUMP COULD BE FATAL.**

How to make it happen

You really "make it happen" every day that you do a good job on your high school studies and activities. But, there are some special things that you must do right to put it all together for college admissions. Here are some of them.

THE TESTS TO TAKE

Test taking for college is a complicated, often baffling, and sometimes unpleasant business. Nothing can make it a joy, but since you must take some college-related tests, here is some of the information that you need. A word about preparation classes for the SAT. Many agencies sponsor, for a fee, programs to help you to improve your test scores. There appears to be evidence that some programs have helped many students to improve their scores somewhat, especially in the mathematical section. But no program can legitimately guarantee results. All in all, the choice about this kind of investment of time and money is yours.

Remember that tests are designed as an opportunity for you to display your knowledge. Learn good test-taking practices. If you have questions or anxieties about tests, talk it over with your counselor.

PSAT/NMSQT – Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test

This test is administered by the College Entrance Examination Board once each year, late in October. The structure of the test is similar to that of the SAT. The test is divided into two segments: Verbal and Mathematical. Scores on each part range from 20 to 80. This test is strongly recommended for juniors and is also available to interested sophomores. The PSAT is used as the NMSQT. Scores are reported as a *National Merit Selection Index* which is derived by doubling the Verbal Score and adding the Math score ($2V + M = \text{Selection Index}$). National Merit Scholarship Semifinalists are determined by the Selection Index. Usually, to be ranked as a Semifinalist, a student must have an index of 200 or more (this varies from year to year). The test must be taken in the junior year if a student is to qualify for National Merit consideration.

SAT – Scholastic Aptitude Test

This test is given through the ATP (Admissions Testing Program) which is sponsored by the CEEB (College Entrance Examination Board). The test includes three sections: Verbal, Mathematical, and the Test of Standard Written English. Verbal and mathematical scores range from 200 to 800 each. Test of Standard Written English scores range up to 60. Applications and test schedules are available at every high school.

Almost every college candidate should take the SAT. Often called the College Boards, this instrument is used by most colleges as their admission test. This test is offered several times during the school year. Many students take the test in the spring of their junior year. All interested students should plan to take it before Christmas of their senior year. Students planning to apply for Early Decision or Early Action should plan to complete *all* required testing by the end of the junior year.

ACT – American College Test

This test is used by some midwestern, southern, and western colleges in place of the SAT. It includes scores for English, Mathematics, Social Studies, and Natural Sciences. Scores range from 0 to 36. College-bound students average between 18 and 21.

Achievement Tests (ACH)

Tests are administered in 14 subjects: American History and Social Studies, Biology, Chemistry, English Composition, European History and World Cultures, French, German, Hebrew, Latin, Literature, Mathematics – Level I, Mathematics – Level II, Physics, and Spanish. Scores are reported in two digits

ranging from 20 to 80. Not all colleges require Achievement Test results, and many colleges state that they do not use them for admissions purposes. Achievement Tests are best taken shortly after completing the subject(s) to which they relate. Students planning a Mathematics Achievement Test may be unsure whether to take the Level I or the Level II test. Such students should consult their mathematics teacher or counselor about this matter.

AP (Advanced Placement Tests)

These tests are usually taken by students who are taking advanced or college level course work in certain subjects. The tests are graded 1 through 5. Many colleges award credits to students who earn high scores, usually 3-5. Students decide whether or not to submit these test results to the college(s).

TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language)

Students whose first language is not English should take this test. The results will help the college evaluate their verbal ability more fairly.

A testing reminder: Most colleges want test score reports sent directly to them from the testing company. It is the student's responsibility to ensure that this happens. If in doubt about procedures, seek help from your counselor.

MARKETING YOURSELF

You have narrowed your choices. You have identified the colleges that may be right for you. Now you need to learn more about the colleges and perhaps to convince them that you are right for them.

College visit

People seldom make major commitments sight unseen. How many people buy an automobile or expensive furniture without carefully comparing several possibilities? How many people choose to marry someone whom they have never met? The answer to these questions is hardly anyone.

Yet people sometimes apply to and enroll at a college that they have never seen. Even though you may apply to a college without visiting it, it is a mistake to commit yourself to enrolling there without a firsthand look. You cannot learn all about a college during a relatively brief visit, but you can gain a perspective that no amount of reading or talking will afford.

Some hints about college visits

- Try to arrange an appointment with the admissions officer. An interview may be advisable at this time. At least, the college will know that you had the interest to come. Do not, however, spend all or most of your available time at the admissions office.
- Try to visit when the college is in session. There is little you can learn from unpeopled ivy-clad buildings and empty parking lots.
- If your parents accompany you, spend some of your time away from them with students of the college. Attend a class and/or have a meal with students. How do you feel with the students you meet? Remember that you will probably spend almost as much time socializing in college as you will with your studies.
- If possible, visit a professor or at least a student in an area of your academic interest. Does this program seem to be a strong, stimulating one?

College interview

Some colleges may require or recommend that you interview with one of their representatives. Try to realize that, while you might feel anxious or threatened, the interview is really an opportunity for you to shine and to promote your chances.

The interviewer wants to learn whether or not the college and you would be a good match. The interviewer wants to get to know you, to sample some of your thoughts, and to get some idea what appeals to you.

From your point of view, the interview is a chance to gain greater insight into what the college is all about. The interview can help you decide whether or not you really want the college.

Here are some tips that may be helpful

- Be on time! Basic courtesy demands it.
 - Dress neatly. You need not overdo it, but don't look sloppy.
 - Be yourself. College interviewers are not looking for a certain "ideal" person. They want to know the real you. Say what you mean in an open, friendly manner. You do not need to know the answer to every question.
 - Be prepared and eager to speak about some of your interests and activities. Put yourself forward in a positive, assertive way.
 - Know about the college. Read some of its literature ahead of time. Complete ignorance about the college suggests a lack of interest and respect on your part. Have some ideas about why the college and you would be good for one another.
-

Transcript and application

You have made a list of colleges that attract you. As you narrowed the list, you were careful to include some college(s) where your credentials indicate that you have an excellent chance for admission. Your final slate, probably no more than four or five choices, contains only colleges that you would be genuinely pleased to attend.

You write to the colleges months before the deadline for information and for an application. You receive the materials from the colleges and are now prepared to take an important step, completing the college application.

The applications that you receive demand that you perform certain tasks and that you alert your school to perform others. Let us consider this in greater detail.

Your part

Completion of the application is an important job. Set aside sufficient time for it. Read the application thoroughly before you make a mark on it. When you fill it out, be neat. Type or write perfectly legibly. No smudges or blots.

Answer all questions directly, clearly, and accurately. Seek help if you are not sure how to respond. Don't hesitate to use extra paper if you do not find enough space on the application.

If an essay is required, make sure that it is thoughtful and technically correct and that it says what you really mean. Make a rough copy before you write it on the form. Ask a knowledgeable person to check the grammar, style, spelling, punctuation, and so on. Remember that this may be your only opportunity to impress the college in a personal way.

You should take every opportunity that the application offers to let your light shine. Do not hesitate to reveal your interests and accomplishments to best advantage.

Be sure that the application is mailed to the college well before the deadline. These deadlines come very early if you are applying for Early Decision or Early Action.

The school's part

Every college wants its applicants to have a transcript submitted by the high school. When asked for a transcript, the school will send a record of your high school grades through the end of junior year, a list of your courses in progress, and a record of your school activities. Most colleges ask for and receive a school recommendation, usually written by your counselor. Many high schools also include a school profile containing factual data about the school and about some of the exceptional courses that it offers. At midyear a record of your first semester senior year grades are sent out.

Remember that it is to your advantage to be well acquainted with your counselor. If your counselor knows you well, he or she can offer more perceptive comments to the college about you.

Some hints about your dealings with your school concerning transcripts

- Find out from your counselor who sends the transcript and how and when you can contact this person.
 - Learn from this person what forms you must fill out and what fees you may need to pay for transcript mailings.
 - Be sure that you know and observe the time deadlines that your school follows for submitting transcript requests.
-

Besides the school recommendation, many colleges also require other letters of recommendation, usually from teachers. Be sure to follow any guidelines that the college has about the selection of teachers to write the letters. When the choice is up to you, pick a teacher who knows you well and with whom you feel comfortable. Remember that writing recommendations is a difficult, time-consuming task. So approach the teacher in a polite, friendly manner. Make sure that you make the request long before any deadlines. Give the teacher any special forms the college or your high school may have for recommendations. Be sure to give the teacher a stamped envelope, addressed to the college's admissions office. It is generally not helpful to submit letters of recommendation that are not requested by the college.



Epilogue

Some of you, after you have heard from your colleges, must face a new, often difficult decision. Happily, more than one college may have invited you to join them. Now you must decide which is the best of worlds for you. Many factors, frequently including financial aid offers, may influence your choice.

Whatever your choice, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have made it as wisely and as well as you could. Every success to you in your college career!

Appendix A

Countdown to college

Good decisions follow a timetable. When you complete each task, record the date.

9th Grade: _____

- Fall
Date _____ Make an appointment to meet your counselor
Discuss your academics/career plans.
- Date _____ Visit your career center. Become familiar with the resources available there.
- Spring
Date _____ Make an appointment with your counselor to review your academic progress and plan your program for next year. Talk about your grades. Remember the grades earned in the ninth grade are part of your official high school transcript.
- Late Spring
Date _____ Stop by the career center. Check out college catalog. Find out about summer enrichment programs.

10th Grade: _____

- Late September
Date _____ Consider registering for the PSAT/NMSQT. Check with your counselor for more information.
- Fall
Date _____ Visit your career center. Ask about career interest inventories.
- November/
December
Date _____ Talk with your counselor about your grades.
- Spring
Date _____ Plan next year's program with your counselor.

11th Grade: _____

- September
Date _____ Sign up for the PSATs.
- October
Date _____ Meet with college admissions representatives who visit your school.
- November/
December
Date _____ Meet with your counselor about your progress.
- March/
April
Date _____ Plan next year's program.
- Early Spring
Date _____ Register for SAT and/or achievements.
- Spring
Date _____ Attend College Fair and school-sponsored programs. Confer with your counselor about college.
- Date _____ Spend time in the Career Center exploring college materials there. Find out about summer enrichment programs.

12th Grade: _____

- Summer
Date _____ Make an appointment with your counselor for you and your parents to discuss college plans.
- Late summer/
September
Date _____ Write for college applications.
- Late September
Date _____ Register for SATs and/or achievements.
- Date _____ Familiarize yourself with your school's transcript procedure.
- October/
December
Date _____ Visit college campuses. Talk to admission representatives who visit your school.
- Date _____ Talk with your counselor about your academic progress.
- November
Date _____ Seek letters of recommendation if needed.
- January
Date _____ File the financial aid forms.

Test Score Record

	Date Taken	Scores
PSAT	_____	_____
	_____	_____
SAT	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
ACH	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

Special Note: College applications should be completed well in advance of college deadlines. Students applying for early decision/early action need to complete the process in October/November.

College Applications

Name of College	Have you:	YES or NO	DATE
	Requested application	_____	_____
	Received application	_____	_____
	Mailed completed application	_____	_____
	Requested high school transcript	_____	_____
	Sent SAT/ACH scores	_____	_____
	Secured letters of recommendation	_____	_____
	Name of individual	_____	_____
	Requested financial aid	_____	_____

Name of College	Have you:	YES or NO	DATE
	Requested application	_____	_____
	Received application	_____	_____
	Mailed completed application	_____	_____
	Requested high school transcript	_____	_____
	Sent SAT/ACH scores	_____	_____
	Secured letters of recommendation	_____	_____
	Name of individual	_____	_____
	Requested financial aid	_____	_____

Name of College	Have you:	YES or NO	DATE
	Requested application	_____	_____
	Received application	_____	_____
	Mailed completed application	_____	_____
	Requested high school transcript	_____	_____
	Sent SAT/ACH scores	_____	_____
	Secured letters of recommendation	_____	_____
	Name of individual	_____	_____
	Requested financial aid	_____	_____

Name of College	Have you:	YES or NO	DATE
	Requested application	_____	_____
	Received application	_____	_____
	Mailed completed application	_____	_____
	Requested high school transcript	_____	_____
	Sent SAT/ACH scores	_____	_____
	Secured letters of recommendation	_____	_____
	Name of individual	_____	_____
	Requested financial aid	_____	_____

Name of College	Have you:	YES or NO	DATE
	Requested application	_____	_____
	Received application	_____	_____
	Mailed completed application	_____	_____
	Requested high school transcript	_____	_____
	Sent SAT/ACH scores	_____	_____
	Secured letters of recommendation	_____	_____
	Name of individual	_____	_____
	Requested financial aid	_____	_____

Name of College	Have you:	YES or NO	DATE
	Requested application	_____	_____
	Received application	_____	_____
	Mailed completed application	_____	_____
	Requested high school transcript	_____	_____
	Sent SAT/ACH scores	_____	_____
	Secured letters of recommendation	_____	_____
	Name of individual	_____	_____
	Requested financial aid	_____	_____

Appendix B

Glossary

Accreditation — Recognition by one of several regional accrediting associations. It is an evaluative process that ensures that institutions have programs which meet established standards of educational quality.

Acceptance — Candidate is in; most colleges notify students about April. Student should reply soon stating whether he/she will or will not attend the college.

Admit-Deny — Candidate is accepted but denied financial aid.

Advanced Standing — Advanced status accorded to students who have scored high on Advanced Placement Tests or have taken "advanced" or "college level" courses in high school. If qualified, a student may gain credit for a semester or a full year of collegiate study.

Application — A document which is completed by the student when he applies to the college. Part of the process involves the school transcript.

College Fair — A large collection of admissions officers who are gathered in one place to provide information on college admissions at their respective institutions. Some public schools have college nights which are similar to college fairs, but on a smaller scale. Usually, the college night is restricted to an area of a county or region.

Common Application — An application which, when once completed, can be sent to a number of institutions.

Deferral — A term used by the college to handle early decision candidates who were not accepted in December but who have a chance in regular admissions. A term used by students who have been accepted but do not plan to attend the next year. Deferral is usually granted by the college if the student presents a plausible reason.

Matriculation — Admission to, and attendance at, a post-secondary institution working toward a degree.

Rejection — Usually starts: "There are a large number of well-qualified candidates for the few places in next year's freshman class. . . ." You may want to apply there later as a "transfer" or a prospective graduate student.

Reply Date — Date that an accepted student must indicate that he/she will attend. Failure to reply will mean acceptance will be withdrawn by the college.

Waiting List — If you are on the waiting list and are still interested, let the school know. That might sway their decision when openings appear.

The money part

MEETING YOUR COLLEGE EXPENSES

Costs are going higher and higher and higher, while available financial aid has been drastically reduced. Check out every possible source where additional income for college might be available.

During January, most college applicants should have their parents file a Financial Aid Form (FAF) with the College Scholarship Service (CSS).

Here are some terms that should be kept in mind in dealing with financing of education:

Scholarships

Many colleges offer non-need based financial awards to students who have outstanding academic records. Awards may also be made to some exceptional student athletes as well as to students with demonstrated artistic, musical, dramatic, and journalistic talents.

Maryland state scholarship programs

Reminder: With very few exceptions, Maryland State Scholarships may be used only at colleges located within the state.

Distinguished Scholar Program (for academic achievement)—\$800 per year for Maryland high school students who are either finalists in National Merit or nominated by their high school.

Distinguished Scholar Program (for talent in the Arts)—\$800 per year for Maryland high school students nominated by their high schools and demonstrating talent in art, music, dance, or theatre.

General State Scholarship—\$200-\$1,500 per year. Students must demonstrate financial need.

Senatorial Scholarships—\$200-\$1,500 per year. Awards and the amount of the awards are determined by state senators.

House of Delegates Scholarship—must be a resident of delegate's legislative district and attend full or part-time college in Maryland.

Grant

An outright gift of money from the college, usually with "no strings attached," given in the case of financial need. Grants are also made to athletes, but the number is limited by collegiate organizations. Recently, students with demonstrated artistic, musical, dramatic, or journalistic talents have been extended grants.

Pell Grants

The Pell Grant is a Federal Student Aid program designed to provide financial assistance in the form of a grant to those who need it to attend colleges and other institutions offering education beyond high school. The amount of the Pell Grant is determined according to your own and your family's financial resources. The Financial Aid Form or a special government form is used in applying for a Pell Grant.

Guaranteed loan

A commitment made by the federal (or state) government which ensures repayment of the loan if the student is not able to repay it.

Other loans

Check these out carefully. (Ask questions about such loan possibilities when you meet with the financial aid officer of colleges you are considering. Some colleges offer attractive tuition deferment plans.)

Work programs

Each college has several varieties of programs, which range from local student help jobs to federally funded work projects. These are worth investigating.

When thinking about applying for financial aid, remember: "The Early Bird gets the worm."



YOUR COLLEGE EXPENSES

GETTING AN EDUCATION CAN BE EXPENSIVE.

It is a good idea to take a look at some of the costs before you get committed too deeply.

Tuition ranges from \$1,000 to \$4,000 a year in state-supported schools; from \$3,000 to \$8,000 a year in the independents. The all-purpose books (like Lovejoy, *Comparative Guide*, etc.) may be out of date on costs. The latest college catalogs should be consulted. If you plan to attend an out-of-state, state-supported college, check into "residence" requirements in those states. You may save yourself some money in your later years at the school.

Books cost about the same regardless of where you go to school and will generally run you at least \$300 a year.

Lab Fees can be high for some courses, minimal for others.

Lodging is generally less expensive in the dorm. Apartments can be quite expensive.

Food is usually less expensive if you are on a "plan" with the college. Your food bill can be costly if you eat out.



Transportation to and from the campus can be a big expense. If you have your own car on campus, parking may be a costly factor. If you commute, transportation becomes a whole new consideration but is still far from inexpensive. Calculate your expenses carefully with the aid of someone who is already commuting.

Clothing is important. If students at the college generally wear expensive clothes, you may have to choose carefully where to buy the items you need to keep from becoming "clothes poor."

Miscellaneous covers health fees, activity fees, local transportation costs, phone calls home, and so on. You may encounter such expenses as tape recorders (if you take many lecture courses), calculators (for lab and math courses), typewriters, and sound equipment. At some colleges personal computers are virtually a necessity. The cost of recreation may also put a dent in your pocketbook.

Appendix D

College Admissions Selector

This index groups many colleges according to their degree of admissions competitiveness.* The Selector is not a rating of colleges by academic standards or quality of education; it is rather an attempt to describe, in general terms, the situation a prospective student will meet when he or she applies for admission.

Most Competitive

Even superior students will encounter a great deal of competition for admission to the colleges in this category. In general, these colleges require high school rank in the top 10% to 20% and grade averages of A to B+. Median freshman test scores at these colleges are generally between 625 and 800 each on the verbal and mathematical sections of the SAT and above 27 on the ACT. In addition, many of these colleges admit only a small percentage of those who apply—usually fewer than one third.

Amherst College, MA
Bowdoin College, ME
Brown University, RI
Bryn Mawr College, PA
California Institute of Technology, CA
Columbia University/Columbia College, NY
The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, NY
Cornell University, NY
Dartmouth College, NH
Duke University, NC
Georgetown University, DC

Harvard University/Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges, MA
Haverford College, PA
Johns Hopkins University, MD
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MA
Princeton University, NJ
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, NY
Rice University, TX
Stanford University, CA
Swarthmore College, PA
United States Air Force Academy, CO

United States Coast Guard Academy, CT
United States Military Academy, NY
United States Naval Academy, MD
University of Notre Dame, IN
University of Pennsylvania, PA
Wellesley College, MA
Wesleyan University, CT
Williams College, MA
Yale University, CT

Highly Competitive

Colleges in this group look for students with grade averages of B+ to B and accept most of their students from the top 20% to 35% of the high school class. Median freshman test scores at these colleges range from 575 to 625 on the SAT and from 26 to 27 on the ACT. These schools generally accept between one third and one half of their applicants.

To provide for finer distinctions within this admissions category, a plus (+) symbol has been placed before some entries. These are colleges with median freshman scores of 615 or more on the SAT or 27 on the ACT and are colleges that accept fewer than one quarter of the applicants.

Bates College, ME
Brandeis University, MA
Bucknell University, PA
+ Carleton College, MN
Carnegie Mellon University, PA
The Claremont Colleges/
Claremont McKenna College, CA
+ The Claremont Colleges/
Harvey Mudd College, CA
The Claremont Colleges/
Pomona College, CA
Clarkson College of Technology, NY

Clark University, MA
Colby College, ME
+ Colgate University, NY
College of William and Mary, VA
+ Colorado School of Mines, CO
Columbia University/Barnard College, NY
Columbia University/School of Engineering and Applied Science, NY
+ Columbia University/School of General Studies, NY
Davidson College, NC

Dickinson College, PA
Franklin and Marshall College, PA
+ General Motors Institute, MI
Georgia Institute of Technology, GA
+ Grinnell College, IA
Hamilton College, NY
Holy Cross College, MA
Kalamazoo College, MI
+ Kenyon College, OH
Lafayette College, PA
Lehigh University, PA

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| Middlebury College, VT | Seminar College, NY | University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, IL |
| Mount Holyoke College, MA | Smith College, MA | University of Michigan/Ann Arbor, MI |
| New College of the University of South Florida, FL | State University of New York at Binghamton, NY | University of Rochester, NY |
| + Northwestern University, IL | Trinity College, CT | University of Virginia, VA |
| + Oberlin College, OH | Tufts University, MA | Vanderbilt University, TN |
| Occidental College, CA | + Union College, NY | Vassar College, NY |
| Polytechnic Institute of New York, NY | + United States Merchant Marine Academy, NY | Wake Forest University, NC |
| + Reed College, OR | University of California/Berkeley, CA | + Washington University, MO |
| + Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology, IN | + The University of Chicago, IL | Webb Institute of Naval Architecture, NY |
| + St. John's College, MD | University of Dallas, TX | + Worcester Polytechnic Institute, MA |
| St. Olaf College, MN | | |

Very Competitive

The colleges in this category admit students whose averages are no less than B- and who rank in the top 35% to 50% of their graduating class. They report median freshman test scores between 525 and 575 each on the verbal and mathematical sections of the SAT and in the 23 to 25 range on the ACT. The school in this category generally accept between one-half and three-quarters of their applicants.

The plus (+) has been placed before colleges with median freshman scores of 565 or above on the SAT or 25 on the ACT, and colleges that accept fewer than one third of their applicants.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| + Agnes Scott College, GA | Drew University/College of Liberal Arts, NJ | + Lake Forest College, IL |
| Alaska Pacific University, AK | Drexel University, PA | + Lawrence University, WI |
| Albion College, MI | Earlham College, IN | + Le Moyne College, NY |
| + Albright College, PA | + Emory University, GA | Loyola College, MD |
| Alfred University, NY | Fairfield University, CT | Luther College, IA |
| Allegheny College, PA | + Florida Institute of Technology, FL | + Macalester College, MN |
| + Alma College, MI | Fordham University/Fordham College, NY | Manhattanville College, NY |
| Augustana College, IL | Furman University, SC | Marlboro College, VT |
| + Babson College, MA | George Washington University, DC | Mary Washington College, VA |
| Bard College, NY | Gettysburg College, PA | Miami University, OH |
| Baylor University, TX | + Goucher College, MD | + Michigan Technological University, MI |
| + Beloit College, WI | Grove City College, PA | Millsaps College, MS |
| Bennington College, VT | Gustavus Adolphus College, MN | Mills College, CA |
| + Boston College, MA | Hampshire College, MA | Muhlenberg College, PA |
| Boston University, MA | + Hobart and William Smith Colleges/Hobart College, NY | New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, NM |
| Bryant College, RI | + Hobart and William Smith Colleges/William Smith College, NY | New York University, NY |
| California College of Podiatric Medicine, CA | Hofstra University, NY | Oglethorpe University, GA |
| California State University/Long Beach, CA | Humboldt State University, CA | Pacific Lutheran University, WA |
| + Case Western Reserve University, OH | Illinois Institute of Technology, IL | Pennsylvania State University/University Park Campus, PA |
| Catholic University of America, DC | Illinois Wesleyan University, IL | Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, PA |
| The Claremont Colleges/Pitzer College, CA | Indiana University of Pennsylvania, PA | Providence College, RI |
| College of Insurance, NY | James Madison University, VA | Randolph-Macon Woman's College, VA |
| College of the Atlantic, ME | + Knox College, IL | Rochester Institute of Technology, NY |
| Colorado College, CO | | Rutgers University/College of Engineering, NJ |
| Connecticut College, CT | | Rutgers University/College of Pharmacy, NJ |
| Depauw University, IN | | |
| DeVry Institute of Technology, TX | | |

- Rutgers University/Cook College, NJ
 Rutgers University/Newark College of Arts and Sciences, NJ
 Rutgers University/Rutgers College, NJ
 St. John's College, NM
 Saint John's University, MN
 Saint Joseph's University, PA
 + St. Lawrence University, NY
 St. Louis College of Pharmacy, MO
 Saint Mary's College, IN
 Siena College, NY
 Simon's Rock of Bard College, MA
 + Skidmore College, NY
 + Southwestern at Memphis, TN
 State University of New York at Albany, NY
 State University of New York at Buffalo, NY
 State University of New York at Stony Brook, NY
 State University of New York/College at Geneseo, NY
 State University of New York/College at Oswego, NY
 State University of New York/College at Potsdam, NY
 State University of New York/College at Purchase, NY
 + State University of New York/Maritime College, NY
 State University of New York/Upstate Medical Center, NY
 Stetson University, FL
 + Stevens Institute of Technology, NJ
 Syracuse University, NY
 + Thomas Aquinas College, CA
 + Trinity University, TX
 + Tulane University, LA
 University of California/Davis, CA
 University of California/Irvine, CA
 University of California/Riverside, CA
 University of California/San Diego, CA
 University of California/Santa Barbara, CA
 University of California/Santa Cruz, CA
 University of Colorado at Boulder, CO
 University of Connecticut, CT
 University of Denver, CO
 University of Florida, FL
 University of Michigan/Dearborn, MI
 University of Missouri/Kansas City, MO
 University of Missouri/Rolla, MO
 University of New Hampshire, NH
 University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, NC
 University of Pittsburgh, PA
 University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown, PA
 University of Richmond, VA
 University of Santa Clara, CA
 University of Texas at Austin, TX
 + The University of the South, TN
 University of Vermont, VT
 Ursinus College, PA
 Villanova University, PA
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, VA
 Wabash College, IN
 Washington and Jefferson College, PA
 + Washington and Lee University, VA
 + Wheaton College, IL
 Wheaton College, MA
 Whitman College, WA
 William Jewell College, MO
 World College West, CA
 + Yeshiva University, NY

*Taken from *Barron's Profiles of American Colleges* (14th edition). Used with permission.



Predominantly Black Colleges

ALABAMA

Alabama A&M University
Alabama State University
S.D. Bishop State Jr. College
Concordia College
Lawson State Community College
Lomax-Hannon Jr. College
Miles College
Oakwood College
Selma University
Stillman College
Talladega College
Tuskegee Institute

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Baptist College
Philander Smith College
Shorter College
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff

DELAWARE

Delaware State College

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Howard University
University of the District of Columbia

FLORIDA

Bethune-Cookman College
Edward Waters College
Florida A&M University
Florida Memorial College

GEORGIA

Albany State College
Atlanta University
Clark College
Fort Valley State College
Morehouse College
Morris Brown College
Paine College
Savannah State College
Spelman College

KENTUCKY

Kentucky State University
Simmons University Bible College

LOUISIANA

Dillard University
Grambling State University
Southern University System
Southern University at Baton Rouge
Southern University at New Orleans
Southern University at Shreveport
Xavier University

MARYLAND

Bowie State College
Coppin State College
Morgan State University
University of Maryland,
Eastern Shore

MISSISSIPPI

Alcorn State University
Coahoma Jr. College
Jackson State University
Mary Holmes College
Mississippi Valley State University
Natchez Jr. College
Prentiss Normal & Industrial Institute
Rust College
Tougaloo College
Utica Jr. College

MISSOURI

Harris-Stowe State College
Lincoln University

NORTH CAROLINA

Barber-Scotia College
Bennett College
Elizabeth City State University
Fayetteville State University
Johnson C. Smith University
Livingstone College
North Carolina A&T State
University
North Carolina Central University
St. Augustine's College
Shaw University
Winston-Salem State University

OHIO

Central State University
Wilberforce University

OKLAHOMA

Langston University

PENNSYLVANIA

Cheyney University
Lincoln University

SOUTH CAROLINA

Allen University
Benedict College
Claflin College
Clinton Jr. College
Denmark Technical College
Morris College
South Carolina State College
Voorhees College

TENNESSEE

Fisk University
Knoxville College
Lane College
LeMoyne-Owen College
Morristown College
Tennessee State University

TEXAS

Bishop College
Huston-Tillotson College
Jarvis Christian College
Paul Quinn College
Prairie View A&M University
Southwestern Christian College
Texas College
Texas Southern University
Wiley College

VIRGIN ISLANDS

College of the Virgin Islands

VIRGINIA

Hampton University
Norfolk State University
St. Paul's College
The Virginia Seminary & College
Virginia State University
Virginia Union University

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia State College

Colleges in the state of Maryland

Bowie State College	Less competitive
Capital Institute of Technology	Noncompetitive
Columbia Union College	Less competitive
Coppin State College	Less competitive
Frostburg State College	Competitive
Goucher College	Very competitive
Hood College	Competitive
The Johns Hopkins University	Most competitive
Loyola College	Very competitive
Maryland Institute of Art and Design	Special
University of Maryland	
- Baltimore County Campus	Competitive
- College Park Campus	Competitive
- Eastern Shore Campus	Competitive
Morgan State University	Less competitive
Mount St. Mary's College	Competitive
Notre Dame of Maryland College	Competitive
Peabody Conservatory of Music	Special
St. John's College	Highly competitive
St. Mary's College of Maryland	Competitive
Salisbury State College	Competitive
Towson State University	Competitive
United States Naval Academy	Most competitive
Washington College	Competitive
Western Maryland College	Competitive

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Appendix E

College Fair

Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) and the National Association of College Admissions Counselors (NACAC) host a College Fair each year at Montgomery College, Rockville Campus. Over 350 colleges and universities participate in the fair.

The Montgomery County College Fair is unique among National College Fairs. It is the only one held on a college campus and includes as one of its components a prefair orientation for high school juniors.

The following colleges and universities participated in the Spring 1985 College Fair:

INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE

THE UNITED STATES

Franklin College—Switzerland

U.S. ARMED FORCES

U.S. Air Force

U.S. Army Recruiting Command

ALABAMA

Spring Hill College

ALASKA

University of Alaska

ARIZONA

Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University

Northern Arizona University

University of Arizona

CALIFORNIA

Chapman College

Claremont Colleges

COLORADO

Colorado State University

Regis College

University of Denver

Western State College

CONNECTICUT

Fairfield University

Hartford College for Women

Mitchell College

Quinnipiac College

United States Coast Guard Academy

University of Bridgeport

University of Connecticut

University of Hartford

University of New Haven

DELAWARE

Brandywine College of Widener University

Schl. of Hotel & Rest. Mgmt. of

Widener University

University of Delaware

Wesley College

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

American University

Benjamin Franklin University

Catholic University

George Washington University

Howard University

Mount Vernon College

Strayer College

Trinity College

FLORIDA

Barry University

College of Boca Raton

Eckerd College

Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University

Flagler College

Florida Institute of Technology

Florida International University

Florida Southern College

Jacksonville University

Nova College of Nova University

Rollins College

St. Thomas University

Stetson University

University of Miami

University of Tampa

GEORGIA

Emory University

Georgia Institute of Technology

North Georgia College

Oglethorpe University

ILLINOIS

Bradley University

Illinois Institute of Technology

Knox College

Lake Forest College

Monmouth College

INDIANA

DePauw University

Indiana University

University of Notre Dame

IOWA

Drake University

KANSAS

University of Kansas

KENTUCKY

Georgetown College

LOUISIANA

Loyola University of New Orleans

Tulane University

MAINE

Maine Maritime Academy

University of Maine at Orono

University of New England

MARYLAND

Allegany Community College

Capitol Institute of Technology

College of Notre Dame of Maryland

Frostburg State College

Hood College

Johns Hopkins University

Loyola College

Maryland Army National Guard

Maryland Institute College of Art

Medix Schools

Montgomery College

Morgan State University

Mount Saint Mary's College

Salisbury State College

St. Mary's College of Maryland

Stratford Schools

Towson State University

United States Naval Academy

University of Baltimore

University of Maryland—Baltimore County

University of Maryland—College Park

Washington College

Western Maryland College

MASSACHUSETTS

Assumption College

Bay Path Junior College

Bentley College

Boston College

Boston University

Curry College

Eastern Nazarene College

Emerson College

Emmanuel College

Fisher Junior College

Hampshire College

Lesley College

Mass. Col. of Pharmacy & Allied Hlth. Sci.

Mount Holyoke College

Northeastern University

Simmons College

Springfield College

University of Massachusetts

Wentworth Institute of Technology

Western New England College

Wheelock College

Williams College

Worcester Polytechnic Institute

MICHIGAN

Eastern Michigan University

Kalamazoo College

MINNESOTA

Carleton College

Macalester College

MISSOURI

Drury College

Saint Louis University

Stephens College

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Colby-Sawyer College

Daniel Webster College

Franklin Pierce College

Hawthorne College
New England College
Saint Anselm College
University of New Hampshire

NEW JERSEY

College of Saint Elizabeth
Drew University
Fairleigh Dickinson University
Seton Hall University
Stevens Institute of Technology

NEW YORK

Alfred University
Bard College
Clarkson School
Clarkson University
Colgate University
College of New Rochelle
Columbia Univ. Schl. of Eng. & Applied Sci.
Concordia College
Fordham University
Hamilton College
Hartwick College
Hobart and William Smith Colleges
Hofstra University
Ithaca College
LIU—CW Post & Southampton Campuses
Marymount College
Nazareth College of Rochester
New York Institute of Technology
New York University
Paul Smith's College
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Rochester Institute of Technology
Sarah Lawrence College
Skidmore College
St. Bonaventure University
St. John Fisher College
Syracuse University
Union College
University of Rochester
Utica College of Syracuse University
Vassar College
Wells College

NORTH CAROLINA

Atlantic Christian College
Campbell University
Catawba College
Chowan College
East Carolina University
Elon College
Gardner-Webb College
Greensboro College
Guilford College
High Point College
Lenoir-Rhyne College
Meredith College
North Carolina State University
North Carolina Wesleyan College
St. Andrews Presbyterian College
St. Mary's College
University of North Carolina—Charlotte
University of North Carolina—Greensboro
Wake Forest University
Warren Wilson College
Wingate College

OHIO

Baldwin-Wallace College
Case Western Reserve University
College of Wooster
Denison University
Hiram College
Kenyon College
Lake Erie College
Marietta College
Muskingum College
Oberlin College

Ohio Northern University
Ohio University
Ohio Wesleyan University
University of Cincinnati
University of Dayton
University of Steubenville
Wittenberg University

OKLAHOMA

Oral Roberts University

OREGON

Reed College

PENNSYLVANIA

Albright College
Allegheny College
Allentown College of St. Francis de Sales
Antonelli Institute of Art & Photog.
Art & Fashion Institutes of Philadelphia
Beaver College
Bryn Mawr College
Bucknell University
California University of Pennsylvania
Carlow College
Cedar Crest College
Chatham College
Chestnut Hill College
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania
College Misericordia
Dickinson College
Drexel University
Duquesne University
Elizabethtown College
Franklin and Marshall College
Gannon University
Gettysburg College
Grove City College
Gwynedd-Mercy College
Harcum Junior College
Haverford College
Immaculata College
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Juniata College
Keystone Junior College
King's College
La Salle University
LaRoche College
Lafayette College
Lebanon Valley College
Lincoln University
Lycoming College
Marywood College
Messiah College
Millersville University
Muhlenberg College
Pennsylvania State University
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy & Sci.
Philadelphia College of Textiles & Sci.
Point Park College
Robert Morris College
Rosemont College
Saint Joseph's University
Saint Vincent College
Seton Hill College
Shippensburg University
Spring Garden College
St. Francis College
Susquehanna University
Swarthmore College
Thomas Jefferson Univ./Col. Alld. Hlth. Sci.
University of Pennsylvania
University of Pittsburgh
University of Scranton
Ursinus College
Villanova University
Villanova University College of Nursing
Washington and Jefferson College
Waynesburg College

West Chester University of Pennsylvania
Westminster College
Widener University
Wilkes College
Wilma Boyd Career Schools
Wilson College

RHODE ISLAND

Bryant College
Johnson & Wales College
Providence College
Rhode Island School of Photography

SOUTH CAROLINA

Newberry College
University of South Carolina
Wofford College

TENNESSEE

Maryville College
Vanderbilt University

TEXAS

Austin College
Texas Christian University
University of Dallas

VERMONT

Castleton State College
Green Mountain College
Lyndon State College
Marlboro College
Middlebury College
Norwich University
Trinity College
University of Vermont

VIRGINIA

Averett College
Bridgewater College
Emory and Henry College
Ferrum College
George Mason University
Hampton University
Hollins College
James Madison University
Liberty Baptist College
Longwood College
Lynchburg College
Mary Baldwin College
Mary Washington College
Marymount College of Virginia
Norfolk State University
Old Dominion University
Radford University
Randolph-Macon College
Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Roanoke College
Shenandoah Col. & Conservatory of Music
Sweet Briar College
University of Richmond
Virginia Interment College
Virginia Military Institute
Virginia Wesleyan College
Washington and Lee University

WEST VIRGINIA

Alderson-Broaddus College
Bethany College
Davis and Elkins College
Salem College
Shepherd College
University of Charleston
West Virginia University
West Virginia Wesleyan College

WISCONSIN

Beloit College
Lawrence University
Marquette University
Northland College

Appendix F

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